

*Plot progression*

	↙ Journey1 ↘		↙ Journey2 ↘		↙ Journey3 ↘		
	Signpost1	Act1	Signpost2	Act2	Signpost3	Act3	Signpost4
<b>O S T</b>	<b>Doing</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Obtaining</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Gathering Information</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Understanding</b>
	The French Revolution 1789 demonstrated that everything was possible.	The passion for liberty turned into a violent character.	Skepticism with the liberal project raised conservative opposition.	The Sonderbund was defeated by Confederate military force.	The liberals, again in power, had learnt to act with decisively and coordinatedly. They also learnt to take opposition serious.	The conservative direct democratic claims were integrated into the constitution.	The Swiss understood that sovereignty lied in the ability to integrate plurality and settle conflicts creatively.
<b>C:</b>	<b>Lib.: Napoleon I., R. Niederer-Kasthofer, S. La Roche</b>	<b>Lib: J.J. Hess, C. Pfyffer, G.J. Baumgartner, M. Hirzel, J. Zehnder-Stadlin, R. Engel</b>	<b>Cons: B. Hirzel, J. Leu, C. Siegwart-Müller, A. Schlatter-Bernet, J. Stutz, D. Trudel, DFA Berlepsch</b>	<b>Lib: J.R. Steiger, U. Ochsenbein, J. Dubs, G. Keller, P.L. - v. Donatz, A.J. Dufour-Onofrio</b>	<b>Lib.: J. Fazy, H. Dufour, R. Steiger, E. Honegger,</b>	<b>Com.: A. Escher, K. Bürkli, J.J. Treichler, J. v. May, M. Goegg-P., M.T. Scherer, P. Zimmerlin-Bäuerlin</b>	<b>Dem.: J. Spyri, M. Heim-Vögtlin, H. v. Müllinen, R. Huch</b>
<b>E:</b>	<b>Popular Assemblies 1830/31</b>	<b>Siebnere concordat 1832, Badener article 1834, Appointment of Strauss</b>	<b>Züriputsch 1839, Violent turn in Valais 1839, Calling of Jesuits 1839, Anabaptist, Veilchenbund 1847</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> Volunteerism 1841/1845, Industrialization</b>	<b>Sonderbund, war 1847</b>	<b>Escher System, Democratic movement 1860, IWM 1869, Constitutional Revision 1874-91</b>	<b>Semi-direct democratic Constitution, FDP, democratic parties since 1891, Temperance movement since 1870</b>
<b>R:</b>	<b>Press,</b>	<b>Mountains, "Lueget vo Berg und Tal"</b>	<b>Alphorn</b>	<b>Schwiss Anthem 1841,</b>	<b>The Swiss Knife</b>	<b>Alpin Fire</b>	<b>1. August, Beresinalied</b>

				Chocolate			
<b>M :</b>	<b>Liberation myth (Tell)</b>	<b>The Life of Jesus</b>	<b>Creative vs. Destructiv e Revolution</b>	<b>Industrializat ion myth</b>	<b>Armed and free Republican</b>	<b>United in plurality</b>	<b>Confederate Oath (Rütlicshwu r),</b>

<b>M/I T</b>	<b>Developing a Plan</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Playing a Role</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Changing One's Nature</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>Conceiving an Idea</b>
	The plan to develop a liberal constitution was executed (1798-1830).	The liberal revolution and the Concordate of the Seven pushed a liberal constitution through.	The liberals adopt the role of the liberators of the country, but lack true consideration for the people and the ability to accept the liberty of others.	The Sonderbund war was successful because the liberals had respected life over truth.	The liberals learnt that liberty included the respect for the rights of others.	New opposition, this time from the communists was approached by integrating their liberal values into the project of the liberals.	The idea was conceived that a (semi-) direct democratic state form was the most liberal constitution.
<b>C:</b>	<b>I.P.V. Troxler, T. Pfyffer, G.K. Usteri, Broth. Schnell - M-C. La Rochefoucauld de Roucy,</b>	<b>J.R. Steiger vs. J. Leu</b>					
<b>E:</b>							
<b>R:</b>							

M C	Memorie s	→	Impulsive Responses	→	Innermost Desires	→	Contemplatio n
	"I think that I achieved much in my life, and yet I could not stay quiet".	Katharina Morel got a foster daughter .	Responsibilities forced Katharina Morel to considerate others and to plan for the future.	Accepting her responsibilities, Katharina Morel made the career of her life.	Katharina Morel's Innermost Desire was to achieve sovereignty .	The limitations of her own finitude made her aware of the for transcendental values.	Katharina Morel was aware that true sovereignty included the contemplation of caring for others and leaving a heritage.
C:							
E:							
R:							

IC	The Present	→	How Things are Changing	→	The Future	→	The Past
	The Church was Constantin Siegwart-Müller's home.	Constantin Siegwart-Müller tried to improve the Church and the political system from the insight.	The sovereignty of the Church and the development of personal faith were threatened.	The leader of the conservative movement, Joseph Leu, was murdered.	The future was dark, it seemed that violence had won over justice.	After around 10 years of exile and constant escapes, Constantin Siegwart-Müller was allowed to return home.	Siegwart-Müller trusted that through the democratic movement the traditional values of the old Confederacy and the Church would be preserved.
C:							
E:							
R:							